

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION  
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS  
ENGINEERING  
SOUTH CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MEMORANDUM

April 14, 1980

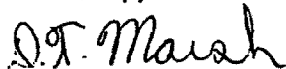
TO: A. H. Cheely  
~~C. F. Schubert~~

FROM: D. T. Marsh

SUBJECT: Sistersville Groundwater Monitoring Program

Attached is a short summary of items discussed and accomplished during my visit to Sistersville April 11, 1980.

Sincerely,



D. T. Marsh

Attachment/1  
DTM/bms

MPM0001577

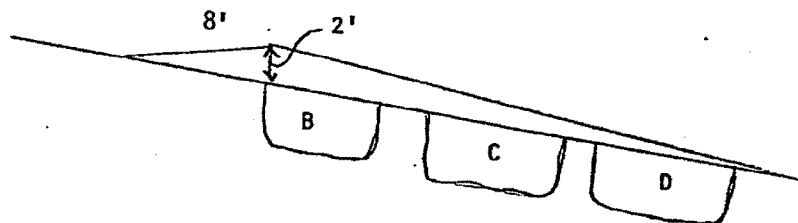
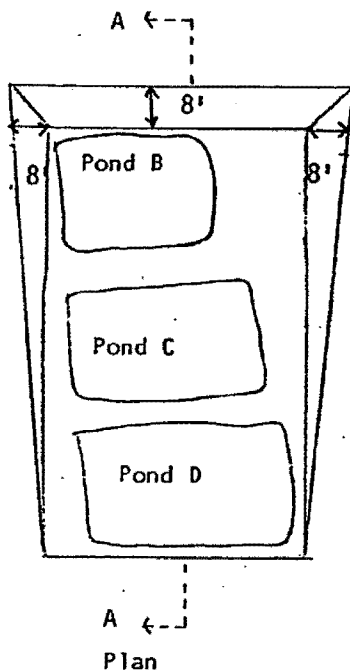
EPA003530

TRIP REPORT  
SISTERSVILLE - APRIL 11, 1980  
GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

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I discussed both Sites I and II with Clem Schubert. Site I is almost ready to be laid to rest. Clem plans to take GC/MS samples on Wells 2 and 4, which are the up-gradient and down-gradient wells. The data on Site I so far do not indicate significant aquifer contamination. My recommendation for this site is to fill in the ponds with dirt, mound the areas and place clay on top to cap them. The area should be seeded to make it esthetically pleasing and to help minimize erosion. The seed and mulch should be Kentucky 31 fescue of a high quality stipulated by the Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges of the State Road Commission of West Virginia.

The monitor wells should be left accessible so sampling may continue with quarterly samples taken for one year. The final appearance of the site will be a wedge shape, as shown in the sketches below.



Section A-A  
Profile

NOT TO SCALE

MPM0001578

EPA003531

It will be blended into the present ground surface around the site. The side slopes will be flat enough so that a mower will have no maneuvering difficulties.

The depth of the wedge at its thickest should be two feet of clay material. The entire wedge should be covered with six inches of top soil before seeding.

Clem has selected Compuchem as the laboratory for the priority pollutant analyses. Sampling bottles and instructions have been received at Sistersville. Compuchem doesn't want all the samples to arrive at once, so Clem will stagger the samples yet try to sample all wells within a short time span. The order is as follows:

Site II	Wells 1 and 2A
	Wells 2 and 4
	Sugar Camp Run

If possible, Well 5 on Site II should be sampled. This well has a bent casing, so it is difficult to raise and lower the bailer. A smaller diameter bailer might work.

Site I	Wells 2 and 4
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A duplicate sample will be analyzed for PCB/pesticides to provide a check on the laboratory. This sample should be taken from Well 2A on Site II.

Water levels in all wells on Site II were measured. Clem gave me a map containing the coordinates of the wells. From this information, I will attempt determination of the direction of flow in the aquifer. Once I have a picture of flow patterns, I hope to be able to define possible pathways of the plume of contamination.

Clem provided me with copies of some past correspondence on the Sites. Interviews with former employees were included. This information provides more background on the type of wastes likely to be in the sites.

Clem explained his method of sampling the wells. As explained in previous reports, blowing the wells to evacuate them did not work for all wells. In order to keep consistant, blowing was abandoned and all wells are hand dipped. Each well has a dedicated bailer and its own stainless steel wire. Before taking a sample, Clem dips ten dippers of water from the well letting the sampler down to the bottom of the casing on each dip. He has calculated that the volume of three dippers full of water is equal to the volume contained in a two foot length of casing. His samplers all have sealed bottoms.

I gave him a new sampler, which has a open bottom sealed by a rubber cork. It is constructed in such a way that it remains open as it sinks in the well and can be closed at any depth prior to bringing a sample out of the well. It works very nicely in the field.

DTM/bms  
4/16/80